ported to be so desperate that thou

in grain was ascribed to the demands

supplies of the country are in the con-

trol of a ring of Government officials,

who have been "reaping harvests of

gold." Commenting upon this condi-

tion THE SUN's informant says that

the poor and famished Mohamme

trains pass through the cities and vil

lages "while men continue to fall in

Turkey and Germany have been the

wo losers in territory among the

Central allies. Turkey sees little

never been popular with her people

tions in both of these States have con-

assets for Germany.

verted them into liabilities more than

Grey Day.

England's day, which will be cele-

brated, we believe, with appropriate

services next Sunday. Yet this very

day is an anniversary upon which

every Englishman must look with

pride. It was on July 30, four years

clearer or cleaner than the answer

sent by Sir EDWARD GREY to Berlin:

"His Majesty's Government cannot

proposal that they should bind them-

"What he asks us is in effect to er

as Germany does not take French terri-

name of this country would never re-

tertain that bargain either."

his place in history.

"The Chancellor also in effect asks up

Our Warm Afternoons.

comes by the good man's watch an

accustomed to find in its immediate

been our habit. The morning air is

fresh, clear, cool; we enjoy, without

giving the matter thought, the differ-

out giving thanks for a cooler day:

but the sun continues on his way to

warm things up as is his summer

practice, undisturbed by our mechani-

cal tinkerings with his proceedings.

At 11 o'clock we get the noon ther-

mometer readings; and despite the

mops his brow and feels his detested

New York summers have their tor-

London civilians are reported to be

up in price from \$12.20 to \$13.40 a

Kaiser watches battle from a tower

Where was the Crown Prince?

Haying Up State Under Difficulties,

than it was four years ago.

Newspaper keadling.

Down in the cellar?

collar wilt.

standing on its head.

When last spring we set our clocks

"From the material point of view

selves to neutrality on such terms.

tory as distinct from the colonies.

German policy.

Several correspondents have writ-

he street from starvation."

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If our friends who favor us with riple and illustrations for publication ve rejected articles returned they must TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Bennett's War on Koenig.

WILLIAM M. BENNETT is going into to try to take the leadership away from SAMUEL S. KOENIG, president of the Republican county committee.

What would the roar of Niagara Falls mean to mankind if mankind had no ears? BENNETT does not get tired of listening to himself, but what will his mouth noise mean to the primary voters in the Sixth Assembly district or anywhere else when they are all deaf to it?

Mr. Kognic has been so loyal and zealous a head of his party's county organization, his intelligence is so keen, his integrity so sound and his the farm hand, the village carpenter, record so clean, that if BENNETT any longer amounted to anything, even as a public nuisance, his primary might be of some service-to Mr. Kornic; for if anybody could be aroused to take further notice of BEN-NETT's antics there would be an occasion for the Republicans of the Sixth Assembly district and of the county to give the president of the committee a bigger vote of confidence than ever. As it is, Mr. Kornig may have to be content with the customary respect and support of his followers and his party, which he has in abundance.

Two Millions an Hour.

The supposed inability of the lay mind to envisage a billion dollars leads the Washington correspondents to reduce America's war costs to simpler figures. Therefore we are informed that the cost is about \$50,-000,000 a day, or say \$2,000,000 an hour. It is possible to make this more simple and to say that every minute the nation is spending \$33,-333; an amount of money which everybody would like to have in the bank. Too huge? Well, it may be bank. Too huge? Well, it may be just as bad was the fact that those lowered to the smallest fractional who were left behind wouldn't work here is spent

have an ardent wish that this \$555 spent per second shall be used with all the economy that is possible in an life jobs. expensive affair like world war. No Peace is dear, and the only place to toward which our troops are going at an astonishing rate of speed. The travel cost is much more than Mr. McApoo's three cents a mile. But the peace our men and our allies' men are advancing to get is going to be worth so much that it would take a five foot shelf of books to hold the numerals expressing its worth in

Peace-with honor-at fifty billions is as great a bargain as this Island of Manhattan was at \$24; yet there may have been moments when PETER MINUIT wondered whether he had not been swindled.

The Cities and Their War Debts.

many of the cities were committed to basis. necessary or merely desirable public clared in April, while in others New

of our campaigns. In cases where public works not diversion of iron, steel and lumber complete structures under way, so not be computed." that great losses might be avoided.

seriously put forward. The net debts of the 219 cities in-

as it is likely to for years to come, its unenviable preeminence with the largest debt for each inhabitant, or \$176.22. This is one of the wonders of New York we do not boast about. It records the recklessness of former administrations which spent without thought of the future; and its reduction to a reasonable figure—perhaps the average municipal debt per capita may be taken as a fair amount-will provide work for many administraions in the future.

There Federal Labor Control Can Begin Reform.

In a number of its features the Federal labor control, which is to become operative on Thursday, probably will amount to little or nothing. But on this Government programme are two things which the Department of Labor can do easily. If it does THE EVENING SUN, Per Month..... 60.50 only those two things much of the THE EVENING SUN Per Year.... 6.00 really dangerous labor shortage will be modified. Then the general labor market would naturally readjust itself back to better conditions.

where it can be useful, to Government places where a good part of that labor can be of no use to itself or to anybody else.

Steel plants and munition factories have been foolish enough to send out agents through the coal territory to induce miners and miners' helpers to quit their jobs for higher pay in the steel and munition plants. Not the Sixth Assembly district primaries only did those plants get nothing much worth while for their purposes from that sort of labor, but they soon discovered that as they pulled away men from the mines they cut off their own coal supply.

But there was no worse offender than the Government itself. When it wanted to put up barracks, ware houses or terminals, when it wanted to convert fields and forests into camps and drill grounds, when it wanted to do any big piece of work. it paid men, good, bad and indifferent all sorts of inflated wages. When the shoemaker, anybody, heard that those working for the Government were making fabulous wages, whether they knew anything about the work they were doing or not, they all pulled up stakes and bent it to the Government jobs. These men would go not they would go out of their State and across a neighboring State. Some of

them would go half way across the

continent.

Government quit letting a man gather in two, three, or four times what he was worth. The Government got itself organized in its work, shipped some of the incompetents, selected more carefully those that were left. out legs, without eyes, could get from the Government for doing nothing at all are still entrancing a large proportion of the wage earners of the been not merely that the men who packed their kits and started for a Government job were gone for a season from where they were needed output of the clock. Every second for reasonable wages or even high The people of the United States who had the Government jobs were getting the salaries of bank presidents and were going to hold them as

It did not take the farm hands long other limitation is put on the cost. to find their way back to the farms after they discovered that they could buy it is upon the broken altar of not make any sort of living building militarism, a place of devil worship ships or turning out munitions, for the very good reason that they could not hold those jobs. They were glad enough to go back to the farms where they were sure of work, with their pay net in their jeans at the end of the month, no rent, no board, no rallway fares, &c., to be paid. But the carpenter, the teamster, the smith. the plumber, the painter, who went off to work for the Government at two or three times what he had ever earned before in his life, was so thoroughly demoralized that he never landed on his feet again, even when he was ticketed home.

If the Government, which itself set the false standards, blinded the eyes of wage earners and, directly and in-The statistics complied by the Cen- directly, stripped other fields of labor sus Bureau covering the expenditures of half a dozen workers for every for municipal purposes of the 219 one needed by the Government, can cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants straighten out the situation which the each for the year 1917 show that in Government thus created, it will go a spite of the war the municipal debts long way toward enabling other emincreased by \$69,461,352, or \$3.90 a players of labor to get their fields reperson. It is fair to assume that adjusted on something like a rational

improvements before war was de- The Improving Wheat Situation. The Food Administration has noti-York, for example—the war itself ned the managers of hotels, restauhas made demands that have neces- rants, clubs and dining cars that after sitated improved facilities for han- August 1 they may disregard their ople says, has threatened to occupy dling troops, ships and business di- pledge to serve no wheat, and use rectly contributing to the prosecution the Victory bread, containing 80 per cent. wheat and 20 per cent, substitutes, until the grain situation calls vitally needed have been continued for new regulations. It is estimated the work has gone forward under the that the caterers now released from restrictions imposed by the United a voluntary pledge to conserve wheat States Government in the delivery of have contributed by their action bematerial which have prevented the tween 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 Asia Minor a despatch from Constanpounds of this grain to the common tinople, which appeared to have offifrom more useful enterprises. In not store. The educational value of their cial sanction, reported the desertion

The pledge was given at a critical Some work of this nature may be in time, in March, when our wheat sur- many points in Asia Turkish troops Allies most uncomfortable. progress now, but it is safe to say plus had all been exported, and the killed their German officers and that that at present no improvements of only store from which the needs of whole regiments deserted. The fallmagnitude not actually needed are our cobelligerents could be met was ure to make the long threatened effort Sharburne correspondence Euricilia Standard that set aside for our own use. The to halt the British advance in Mesoexample of the hotels, restaurants. potamia and Palestine is generally becluded in the survey amounted to \$2,- clubs and dining car services was of lieved among the Allies to be due to seat of the wheel rake was bundled in 587,082,507, an average of \$77.78 for the highest importance; the emer- the lack of faith of the Turkish and each inhabitant. New York retains, gency was met and another great German commanders in their troops. were well blanketed.

contribution to victory was made by The food situation in Turkey is rethe Americans who adjusted their bills of fare to the war necessities of their country.

Since Mr. Hooven's arrival in London he has announced that hereafter made upon Turkey by her allies. It we may do our duty to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic without undergoing the inconveniences we have been called on to bear for a few months. The new wheat crop is coming into the market soon, reserves have been accumulated abroad, transportation facilities are improving con- dans" see hundreds of food lader stantly, and the outlook is distinctly encouraging. We cannot waste, we cannot even have the full wheaten loaf, but we can get along without the deprivations we have known. We should thank heaven our trials have been no worse; greater sacrifices than we have made might have been demanded of us.

One interesting aspect of the decrease in our wheat ration is revealed in the nation's vital statistics. It does not appear that abstention from wheat and the use of substitutes One thing the Government can do has affected the public health adand ought to do immediately is to versely in any section of the counstop its own bidding, directly and try. The assertion that, having indirectly, of labor away from fields grown accustomed to fine white flour. in the war. Germany recognizes the we could not assimilate coarser flour shippards, cantonments or other and substitutes has been disproved in practice on a large scale. Mother Nature has not been knocked out of business by the patent millers.

For 1919-20 the department calls on the growers to plant 47,500,000 acres in winter wheat, from which, with a yield of 15.7 bushels to the acre, and allowing 10 per cent. loss through abandonment on account of winter killing, 687,000,000 bushels will be expected. A proportionate increase in spring wheat acreage iswanted, and it is hoped to harvest

well over a billion bushels in 1919. Meantime, we may live well with clear consciences; but we must not waste a grain of wheat, an ounce of meat or a crystal of sugar. Every atom of food is needed, and conser vation must not be abandoned merely because our case is not as bad as it

Conditions in Turkey and Bulgaria. An official of a neutral nation, who had just returned from Constantinople, is reported in a Sun despatch from Paris as describing the situation in Turkey "as one likely to have disastrous consequences very soon to

the Teutonic alliance.' For some time it has been evident that Turkey was becoming a burden to the Central Powers. The Ottoman Government, so adroitly built up into a subservient machine by German diplomacy and placed under the control of ENVER Pasha and TALAAT Bey. has recently proved rebellious. The gift of the Transcaucasus region, one of the prizes of the Brest-Litovsk negotiation, did not satisfy the greed of the land hungry Turks. They began immediately professing a great and took reasonable pains in engag- revival of "national Ottoman spirit" and demanded the possession of the what any man, without arms, with- Crimes and of western Persia. But this territory was material to the success of Germany's eastern scheme and she refused to encourage the Ottoman revival by acceding to the demands of her "glorious ally." Not only has Germany refused this

grant of territory, but she has done nothing to assist Turkey in occupying the Transcaucasus region. The Turkish troops, by destroying the Christian towns of the Black Sea coast and most unopposed to the Caucasian pieces but we did not change Old Sol. mountains. Here they were checked. This commonplace fact is recognized Georgians and Armenians. The last report from this region received at Washington is to the effect that the Georgian-Armenian troops are not only holding their positions but are making decided gains. The question on which no glowing fire insuits us, to the Turks is, How can these people in this isolated theatre of the war keep up such a sturdy resistance? The Turkish military leaders charge that the Germans never intended that Turkey should occupy this territory and that the Georgians and Armenians are receiving their supplies of arms and ammunition from Rus-

sian ports controlled by Germany. The visit of Emperor CHARLES to Constantinople and the efforts of the German diplomats failed to reconcile the differences between Bulgaria and Turkey. Enven Pasha demanded that, since the Central Powers had given the Dobrudja to Bulgaria, Bulgaria should return to Turkey the Maritza valley and a part of the Algean coast. This is the territory which Germany forced Turkey to cede to Bulgaria as the Bulgarians' price for entering the war as allies of the Central Powers. Bulgaria refused and Germany has sided with her in the controversy. Frequent clashes between Turkish and Bulgarian troops have since been reported, and Exven Pasha, a despatch from Constantithe controverted territory with an armed force if Berlin continues to op-

pose his demands. There have been frequent manifestations of discontent among the peo- suit. American civilians reading that ple and in the army. At the time that will not say a word-out loud. General von Mackensen was sent to take control of the Ottoman forces in a few instances it was necessary to action, in Mr. Hooven's words, "can- of 50,000 Turkish troops. A report from Smyrna, which has just been confirmed, says that in mutinies at must find running away from the

PROHIBITION.

Opposition to the Proposed Federal sands are dying of starvation. Early Amendments. in the war the reason of the shortage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU Among the grave misfortunes that befall is known to-day, though, that the food a country engaged in war is that it gets used in incredibly short time to the pasceives that for the period of the war it must practically put itself for all purposes under the command of its Executive. The prohibitionists have employed this condition in the United States to do a thing which, if it succeeds, is going

to give to this country incalculable trouble, and they have done it in a way that tends to distract public attention from the one subject on which attention should be concentrated, the successful prosecution of the wat

hope of regaining any of her losses by continuing an alliance which has Congress has already dealt with the nanufacture of intoxicating beverages and which has resulted only in their as a war measure by giving to the President, along with his other immense suffering and distress. She has miswar powers, authority to stop it in whole trusted her professed friends as they or in part, and he has acted as far as have mistrusted her. The rupture his advisers, among them Secretary Mc with Bulgaria and the differences Adoo and Mr. Hoover, think he ought with Berlin have offered an opportuto go. So there is no justification for the prohibitionists to make the war the nity for a change in policy such as hobby horse of their notion, whether it has not been presented to her before s good or bad, whether it is mere hys teria or the height of wisdom. We have growth of Allied influences in South- given to the President all the war power eastern Europe; she saw 't in the he wants in respect of liquors, and more overthrow of the pro-German Minis- than, after full consultation and advice try in Bulgaria, and she fears its effect in Turkey. The present condi-

Like all other laws that Congress has adopted, and with what may be justly said to be universal approval, in temprorary restraint of our libertles we have limited this authority to the period of the war. Why then, when we need and how mightily we need it-to be thinking only of the war in all its infinite aspects, should the prohibitionists be ten to THE SUN on the subject of permitted to take our minds from that supreme subject to consider the numerous questions, social, economic, political that are involved in whether or not we wish or can afford to adopt not war legislation but ever enduring legisla tion, constitutional legislation, legislation which is not the assertion of a human ago, that Great Britain made its right but a prohibition of it

Our Constitution, as originally sub-mitted to the people, was only a plan reply to the impossible proposals of Germany: that England stand aside of government. Declaring the United and let the brute have its way. In States to be a nation, it created an exall England's history there is nothing ecutive, a legislative and a judiciar; and it defined each its functions. And that is all it did. tion every amendment, from the first to the last, has been an assertion of for a moment entertain the Chancellor's individual rights with which neither the United States nor any State is permitted ment permitting Congress to tax incomes is not that, as certainly it is not gage to stand by while French colonies the contrary. But now it is proposed. are taken and France is beaten, so long and for the first time in our history, and such a proposal is unacceptable, for of a certain personal right, and it is so France, without further territory in Eu- arranged that the people themselves have nothing to may in the matter. It rope being taken from her, could be so is to be straightway decided for them crushed as to lose her position as a by the Legislatures of the several States great Power, and become subordinate to If a majority of the membership of thres-fourths of the Legislatures agree "Altogether apart from that, it would to this amendment it will instantly and be a disgrace for us to make this bar- | forever thereafter deny to every one of gain with Germany at the expense of and growing prodigiously year by year, France, a disgrace from which the good this certain personal right

There are forty-eight States in this nion. The membership of their Legto bargain away whatever obligation or will not average 150 persons. interest we have as regards the neu- great question is to be decided, unless the Legislatures refuse to decide it and trality of Belgium. We could not ensend it to the people, by a majority ote of certainly fewer than 7,500 indi-If EDWARD GREY had never written viduals. As few as or fewer than 4,000 another line, the message we have away from 100,000,000 persons and from quoted would be enough to make safe the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal

hat is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opthend an hour we changed our time- portunity at this time to consider it? gravely abused. Say that individual a molehili." In a six months offensive warfare now by everybody, because the 4 of crime, disorder and hardship to innothey have been unable to make any o'clock heats that always were char- cent persons, wives and children. Still headway, although the country is acteristic of New York now come at there are millions of people who drink known to be held only by bands of our 3 o'clock; the cool of the evening and who do not drink too much and we ought to pay even if we could get who do not create disorder or commit a helper. crime or by drinking deprive their famhour later than it did in the past. crime or by drinking deprive the later than it did in the past. liles of support, and there are thousands a maid, and I don't begin to use as at later than it did in the past. We work through a warm hour that of others who, if they do drink to exformerly saw us on our way to our cess, even if they spend too much of homes; we reach the domestic hearths, their earnings in liquor, have no incilnation toward crime or disorder. And in temperatures higher than we are there is the economic question to conmillions of dollars that our governmental vicinity and we think the climate is organizations annually receive in normal mes from the persons who choose to In the same way we leave our drink and of the thousand millions o homes an hour earlier by the faithful capital and the hundreds of thousands chronometer of the heavens than has of employees who are concerned in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, strong or mild, and of the farmers' interests. their growth of barley, wheat, rye, corn ence between a 6 o'clock atmosphere the question whether this whole matter and a 7 o'clock atmosphere. We start is not purely a State issue and whether it is wise to put into our Federal Constitution any prohibition of a natural human right, and what, if we once start that kind of constitutional legislation, it may lead to in the similar proposal

of other restraints. Must we stop now, at the crisis of this war, to examine into all these questions in order that we may render an dawn's promise man sheds his coat, intelligent judgment upon the question that the prohibitionists have induced Congress to present to us? Should our Legislatures, overwhelmed with business necessary to the war, be distracted from rid moments; how fortunate New that business to this? Should they be Yorkers are to have a city of infinite permitted to settle it for us anyway, at delights and resources to make those this or any time? Is it not a question for the people, and all of them? Ought not every candidate for legislative office The fifth year of the war finds in every State to whom the question is Civilization thinner but more cheerful put this fall, "How will you vote on the Federal amendment for prohibition?" ought not every one of them to have the moral courage to answer: "I shall more or less down hearted because vote to submit this question to the peoworsted serge clothing has been forced ple to be passed upon by them when the Whore Bundy held the Paris road, war is over, and when they can have a fair chance to look into it and render their verdict with full information and after that consideration which is not war induced, not hasty, but deliberate and the expression of their sober judg- The patient Franchman counselled; "Wait JOHN MCE. BOWMAN. NEW YORK, July 29.

The August number of the Atlantic peratures such as have oppressed Montaly contains war articles by two men where Bundy held the Paris read of widely differing views, Colonel Rep-ington and André Chéradame; a contribu-None of our men would understand New York for a week, the Germans against national cruelty. "The New Place Impossible: We shall attack." of Labor," by Ordway Tead, and "Mr And forward line on line they stromed the Labor Movement, by Where Bundy held the Paris road. Alfred G. Gardiner; an essay on dead authors—for example, Patience Worth— And when night brought the long day's end by Agnes Repplier, and one on "Authors" The dead that filled the river bend On Monday in several parts of the town where having was in progress the poor unfortunate who straddled the springless Who Go Out"-many idols are mentioned Were German dead. And Europe knew -by Chauncey B. Tinker; stories by Anna And Freedom all her bugies biew.

Douglas Sedgwick and Virginia Baker, and And once more French the river fowed overcoats and mittens, while to prevent the hardy farm team from shivering they poems by John Jay Chapman and Amy Where Bundy held the Paris road.

ASK FOR YOUR MAN.

Modern and Sensible Formula for Telephone Users.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will-A. Page's dilemma "Who wants is very easy of solution. If he would assume the initiative when telephoning and say: "William A. Page to speak to Mr. August Boss, he would not only avoid his own humil iation but would save considerable time

for all concerned. The great trouble is that we are not terse in such matters. "Brevity is the soul of wit," and by the same token it is a sure way to conservation of a most precious commodity and valuable asset-GENEVA V. WOLCOTT.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The Stenographer's Side. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Mr. William A. Page took occasion to object strenuously to the "telephone evil" of stenographers who first inquire of those calling "Who are you?" and then an-"Why. Mr. So and So isn't in AWer: right now. In defence of stenographers and for

the enlightenment of Mr. Page I will try in a few words to show the logic of this practice.

A few years ago when answering telephone calls in the absence of my employer I at first said he was not in and then asked for the caller's name. Invariably said party would either cut When Mr. Employer returned he in

quired as to any calls. I told him there were some, but I didn't know from whom, as they wouldn't leave their names. He became incensed and threatened to discharge me if it happened again. He insisted that I manage get the names of callers.

ing desirous of losing my position I reasoned, reasoned I, that reafter no one was to call without leaving his name. And since that day I always ask: wants him, please?" and then the subsequent "He isn't in," if that be so. This method of ascertaining who the caller is hasn't failed me yet.

ABRAHAM BRIN. BROOKLYN, July 29.

KIND WORD FOR WAITERS. Much Abused Tipping System Finds a Defender.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The riter of this letter lunches at one of the popular Broadway restaurants. Two or three years ago he missed his pocketbook after lunch, telephoned restaurant and asked if it had been found. It had, and was restored to the owner, who offered a dollar reward to the waiter, who refused it

To-day a roll of bills containing \$35 was missed and the information had been hardly issued when an empihus boy handed the roll to the owner with moment when our thoughts and a smile. A fifty cent gratuity was beemotions are all fixed on the war, to stowed upon the boy, who seemed to inject into the Constitution the denial think that he was merely doing his duty.

cents for a baked potato served with His attention was called to it after the bill had been paid, and he shrugged his shoulders. An extra five cents was added to the regular ten cents tip, but was declined. So there Isn't it enough to discourage the

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 29.

LET THE SERVANT GO. So this A Wife and Mother Finds Her Work

> Easier Without One. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! YOUR editorial article on household problems interests me because it raises a question that has troubled me very much the no help in the kitchen.

I am doing all my own housework. with a little day's help about cleaning. besides taking care of my three children. We live in a large house, but it has every convenience, so that the work is penditures like an appropriation bill, them out is given as the reason who very simple. I can't understand why maids 'make such a mountain out of | abuses of it result in individual instances get any help, and I have decided it is Treasury Department. more peaceful and comfortable to get along without any and make the best office has been severely condemned act as the cause of an emergency formof the situation, as wages are more than

own work than to struggle with unwilling and incompetent helpers.

Still, with three very active children realize that I am using up a good Peer at the Performances of This deal of strength and leaving little for emergencies like sickness, and I lie awake nights wondering how I could manage to do home nursing in addition a translator, the most versatile marvel to my other duties.

I have taken the Red Cross home translators in only one or two languages pursing course, and yet how can I have All along, in my illuminating letters he strength and time to utilize the to THE SUN, I forgot to put forth my knowledge obtained there? My only hope unrivalled expertness at translating any seems to be that "strength comes with the doing," and that I get through more speed, accuracy and unusual case work now than I could have dreamed convey the idiomatic flavor, the sent ments and the otherwise clusive subtleof doing before I was married.

Why can't independent women take ties of thought &c. of the original. up housework for patriotic reasons, as A master translator in four languages the farmerettes have taken up farming and a fair one in three other languages, to help the farmers? I am sure it at 17, when at Cornell, the students used would do almost as much good, for many to come to my foom in quest of helping oung women are fitted for simply them in their college work. As a matothers for occasional Red Cross work. languages to the wonder of the profes-One of my greatest griefs is that I can- sors of German, French and Italian not leave the children to do Red Cross hence outprofessored all of them. work. Helpers like that would do so teady at the age of 14 1 was muster much good that it would be an inspira- and wrote short stories, &c., in English, tion to the whole country. Mothers need German and French. My penchant for a change of scene to give them fresh Italian came later. At 18 I wrote poems courage to keep on with their work, and in the vernacular of Tasso. My taste it is most important that they be kept for the soft Spanish speech appeared rested to take proper care of the children | 'wo years after, confining myself to the and to do nursing in case of sickness. SUMMIT, N. J., July 29.

"Where Bundy Held the Paris Road." The Marne is passed; the line is bent Heaven speed our succor, heaven sent

The Hun but hurrles to his face, It was but now the battle broke-To-morrow-and the counter stroke". Hut pale the star of patience showed. Where Bundy held the Paris road

ngton and André Chéradame: a contribu-ion by L. P. Jacks on international unity The Stars and Stripes are driven back? And forward line on line they strode

DECEITFUL ACCOUNTING METHODS IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A Danger in Federal Telegraph and Telephone Management That Must Be Closely Watched.

Last, of course, and most important

matter careful consideration, becau-

it means money out of their pocket

or not the Post Office Department, as

With this fact staring us in the face

who has been advocating this thing

for years, are to be so merged into

absolutely impossible ever to give

tion in the management of the affairs

This may sound somewhat bitter,

over by the Government of the tele-

phone and telegraph services, the one

importance which has not wofull

failed in maintaining pre-war time

crease in rates) must have been based

on a positively wicked misrepresenta-

Letters now take two and three

days to travel a distance which they

We are all having the experience

on your editorial page. In fact, we

were informed that a new rule had

been adopted that no express ship-

ments will be traced until two weeks

after date of shipment has elapsed

but it now appears that this is not absolutely definite. Waybills no longer

go separately from the shipment and

therefore the receiving office has no

knowledge of what express is to be en

the way to it, and notwithstanding the

companies there seems to be a greater

congestion than there ever was before

ing the taking over of the telephore

order that the unused telephone full

ties might be used for telegraph Air

poses, and vice versa. It apparent

must be assumed, and the assump ion

is probably correct, that the memor

of the public generally is so short that

within the last four years a compre-

use of the facilities of the Western

Union Telegraph and the American

Telephone and Telegraph Company

was worked out by the latter, which

had acquired a controlling interest I

the capital stock of the former. After

greater efficiency, had begun to demon

strate themselves the Attorney-Gen

eral of the United States, now Justice

McReynolds, instituted a proceeding

under the Sherman anti-trust law

which resulted in scrapping the whole

plan and restoring the absolutely repa-

rate, distinct and independent opera-

. Now the plans of Mr. Vail are resur-

rected and the necessity of carrying

do it, and then, having done that

Under these circumstances the great

the Government must take over

tion previously existing.

hensive plan for this same

Crowning it all, I read in 1 stmaster

of not only the telephone and tele-

vice proper as well?

economy in the administration of

I have been much interested in | the expense of the Treasury Depart. reading your editorial article in THE ment, Sun recently, "The Government Again when the Western Union or the Amer Putting Itself to the Test."

I suggest that you watch this Postal Company renders a report matter very closely. You will note in its stockholders, the largest stockhold. the article recently printed in your ers of the company, at least, give the paper that the Post Office Department proposes to put all the account- if the affairs of the company are no ing in the office of the post office ac- well regulated. No one, I venture to counting department and to permit gives any consideration to whether telegrams to be paid for with stamps. This is exactly what happened when it is now run, is carefully and ec the Government went into the parcel nomically conducted. post business. For a brief time separate parcel post stamps were used. Then this was found to be too much trouble, according to the Office Department, which, under the Post Office Department, and patrons plans of David J. Lewis of Maryland were allowed to use any kind of Even with the separate stamps

there has been no method of telling them back without a complete revoluwhat the disbursements of the Government were for operating and maintaining the parcel post service. With graph companies, but the mail serthe discontinuance of separate stamps there was also no method of ascertaining the revenue, so now in order to tell but I cannot but feel that the taking anything about parcel post we are timate disagrees with what the other class of public utilities of national man believes, he can always, with a considerable degree of success, deneunce the estimators and disbelieve service (this, be it noted, with no inthe estimate.

If you watch the telegraph and telephone operation carefully, the way it is tion to the President, now developing, you will note that in no time there will be no separation whatever of the expenses of the telephone and telegraph and of the Post about conditions existing on the steam office Department. My prophecy is railroads. that within about a year after the Government has taken over the tele- with the express companies reported graph lines and operates them the use by Mr. Hutchinson in his letter printer of separate telegraph stamps will like-

wise be discontinued. Then we shall have the Post Office Department, the telegraph and probably the telephone all wrapped up in one huge ball. It will be impossible to determine separately the revenues or expenses of any particular department and all of the revenue as a whole will be subject to the errors due to the extensive use of the franking privlege and free use by other Government departments, and by the Senators and Representatives, which will doubtless begin right away. Likewise it will be impossible to

show any separation of the expenses of running the particular departments and telegraph that it was necessary in due to the lack of any proper acounting system in the Post Office Department, notwithstanding the high graise thereof which appears in some Washington correspondents' articles on the subject, perhaps prepared by the able publicity bureau in the Post Office Department; and the total expenses will be subject to the two difficulties which are inherent in anything conducted by the Government-first. that they are usually measured by the appropriation bill without taking into count generally the deficiency appropriation bills which come along later and are passed with much less public attention upon them, rather than the actual expenditures which due to the deficiencies of the Government accounting, are not ascertained until about a year after the money has been actually expended. No board of directors would expect to justify its management of the affairs of a property by exhibiting to the stockholders its budget of proposed exinstead of its actual expenditures as by its books-in governmental companies. In short, the Govern We have been unable to affairs buried in the tomes of the first made it impossible for others

Second, the accounting of the post points out the consequences of its own by numerous committees of accounting the basis for its present action ing and also the Railway Mail Committee, headed by Charles E. Hughes concern which I feel because the one I find I can Hooverize better without No recknning is made of a large method of communication which remuch sugar and flour as we are allowed other Government departments, nor is about to be submitted to the terrible to use. I have found it so difficult to any proper account taken of the cost devitalizing influence of Government persuade cooks to use substitutes that of accounting or buildings in which control and operation seems to be su-I am worn out with the nervous strain post offices are housed, owned by the tirely justified. Government and operated by and at New York, July 29-

mere writing of lyrics.

Now to some of my feats: Torquato

one month's time; that is, one hour a

das. Carducci's "Inno a Satana" in four

hours. I preserved the most difficult

rhythm of the Italian stanza in my Eng-

lish version, which is saying a good deal.

Many of Musset's poems were so easy

as I am writing this very letter. "The

Now translating English into the three

of thirty pages, of intricate versifica-

Bayard Taylor, took of child poems, in

French, mere play work. Others of my

English poems, whose subject matter is

universal, I translated into Italian

In 1899.

sand others.

LOUIS THE TRANSLATOR. able to write in five or six languages as a native does. Hence it will be ceded that I am just a trifle above to Prace of Polyglots. iterary glants of the world To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! AS

LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS. Supreme Spirit of the Spheres New York, July 29. of modern men is not surpassed by any

ALIEN RESIDENTS.

Thoughts Inspired by Experience on a Draft Board.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT tave been doing volunteer work at on of the draft boards in this city for last seven months. I have been simwith the great humber of Spannish Greeks, Italians, Russians and Russian Jews who have lived in this country years and are doing profitable bus here who have never taken on papers and never intend to.

In business they are benefited by the absence of Americans at the front individuals should be told to get into the service or be sent to their ry of origin at the first orrehese individuals should be brough

Incidentally I believe from what tice on the streets that the car 133 lot of well dressed slackers was Tasso's "Night Vigils" I translated in

New Young, July 29:

POTATO SEED.

A Call for a Reward of \$1,000 Sald to Have Been Offered Last Year.

that I just wrote down the translation TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Life of Mozart," by a German, I transto the effect that potatoes ou lated in one month, or thirty-five hours, here seed from the blossom. could be found-no seed balls. So other languages. One of my long poems that \$1,000 was to be the prize was the person making the state person finding one of the matured tion, I translated into French in six soms or seed balls. hours. Lillian Taylor's, the niece of

One of my neighbors has -1899, I translated into German and the seed balls, and would be glad vines which have promise of in in touch with the author of the av GREENWICH, July 29.

> A Defiant Ozark Editor. From the Mammoth Spring and If you don't take this paper uses with

French and German in 1900, and a thou-Not every literary man or woman in the world's history of letters has been umbrage at anything it may save